

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

THE RESULT.

The following are the returns of the several Districts of the County on the election yesterday, as far as we have received them up to the hour of going to press.—

ON GOVERNOR.

CLYMER'S MAJORITIES.	GRAEV'S MAJORITIES.
Falls, 77	Braintrim, 28
Mesheppen, 52	Eaton, 72
Northmoreland, 27	Forkston, 1
Nicholson, 49	Monroe, 4
Overfield, 28	Mehoopany, 93
Tunkhanock Twp, 102	Washington, 7
Tunkhanock Boro, 24	Windham, 8
Lemon, 8	Clinton, 97

Estimated majority in Townships not heard from. 15

382 301

Estimated majority for Clymer 81.

The majority for Elwell for congress will probably exceed that of Clymer by about 20.

Fair estimates on Districts not heard from indicate that we have carried our whole county ticket by majorities ranging from 25 to 150.

The pot bellied parson and nigger monument builder, is so far behind Jackson, the white man's candidate for the Legislature, that nothing but the wool drag net of Susquehanna Co., will rescue him from sinking down to the place where the bad niggers go.

A WARNING TO POLITICAL PREACHERS.—The Hannibal (Mo.) Republic says, that within the past year three hundred and twenty-eight Jacobin political preachers have been sent to the different penitentiaries of the United States, and eight have been hung. Political preachers should make a note of this, and quit preaching politics.

The New York Independent, a leading Radical organ, and which the New York Tribune says is "the most widely circulated and generally read religious-political journal in America," in its issue of last week, serves the following notice on the American people:

No man shall be the next President of the United States who does not ask PERMISSION OF THE NEGRO.

We are indebted to President Johnson for the most terse and truthful explanation of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Said the President at New York: "What is that bill? Nothing more or less than the transferring of four millions of slaves from their original owners to a new set of taskmasters with the United States to pay all the expenses, and the taskmasters under the Government to reap all the profits."

MORE OF THE JACOBIN GAG IN THE WEST.—The Jacobin organs publish with evident gusto the following statement about Senator Doolittle's reception by the people of Racine, where he lives:

He was greeted with hisses and groans, and declared his determination to speak in spite of them. A demonstration of added eggs had, however, a quieting effect, and he was compelled at length to desist. What a commentary on republican institutions, and what a demonstration of the virtue and intelligence of the Jacobin party!

A United States Senator is not even allowed to speak on political subjects to his neighbors! And the party that applies this gag law is the party that has always been prating of free speech!—*National Intelligencer.*

Resolutions Presented to the President.

The Soldier's Convention, held on the 12th inst., at Columbia, in the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio, passed a series of resolutions, as follows:

That we hold the Union of these States to be as perfect and complete now as before the rebellion, and that, in the words of Andrew Johnson, "Loyal men from the South in States should be at once admitted to seats in the Congress of the United States; and that the negro did not save the Union, but it was saved by white soldiers and sailors for white men; that the constitutional amendment, having for its object the degradation of the whites to the level of the blacks, meets our hearty condemnation; that the action of Congress in relation to the equalization of bounties, has been from the beginning of the last session mean and tricky, and each soldier and sailor should by his vote show the Ohio delegation that we know how to condemn; and that we approve of the principles of the Philadelphia Platform of August 14, and the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson, and believe that in no other way than proposed by him, can we gather for ourselves and for our children the fruits of our privations, our sufferings, and wounds, and of our successes. These resolutions were to-night presented to the President, who, after reading, said he approved them.

The Disunion Consistency of the New York Tribune.

The editor of the New York Tribune, is now trying to keep the Union broken up, marches upon an old and consistent line. Everybody will remember how, in 1860, he ridiculed all who loved the Union as "Union-savers," and said, "the South could not be kicked out of the Union," and how, when the South seceded, he said, "let it go." Read the following:

From the Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.

"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets."

From the Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

"If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

From the Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860.

"If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861."

From the Tribune, Feb. 23, 1860.

"Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious for a separation, we will do our best to have it peacefully granted them."

The New York Tribune now in 1866 insists that the Southern States shall be prohibited from coming back, unless NEGROES, mottled, black,—so that the high bounty men and the Jacobins of the North through the overseers of the Negro's Bureau, can govern. Hence, all this resistance to a restoration of the Union, and to a reunion of the States. The South is not wanted, because, with the Democracy of the North resisting, the bounty men of the North cannot govern the whole Union. If the South would only vote, from fifty to three hundred per cent. bounty to wood screws, &c., there would be no difficulty in restoring the South. Because the South in 1860 would not do this, "LET THEM GO" was the watchword then. Thus, it is seen, this is not a negro issue that divides the North and South, but a Bounty Question a Protection Question. The West, whose interests are the same as the South, is led off just now by Puritanical New England leaders, settled there under this negro cry, but its eyes are opening.

Religious Persecution in Missouri.

Is it not about time to take some action with reference to this abominable persecution in Missouri? If any such persecution were in progress in China, or Peru, or Polynesia, in all probability indignation meetings to protest against it, would be common enough, but as "the Greek" in this case are at our doors, the Greek must be content to endure it. It is a phase of human nature this,—which brings its sympathies into play only on behalf of subjects far remote,—as if distance lent enchantment to the view. We glean the following items from our Missouri exchanges. What a commentary upon "free America!" Further comment is unnecessary, as the items speak for themselves:

THE MONUMENTAL INFAMY.

Another stone has been laid upon the monument of infamy which fanaticism has raised for itself in Missouri. On the 10th inst., Rev. B. F. Kenny, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of Daviess county, was arrested on three indictments found against him by a fanatical Grand Jury of that county, for the crime of preaching the gospel without first having taken the infamous new Constitution oath. Mr. Kenny is sixty-one years of age, has been a preacher of the gospel for forty years, is a most exemplary man and christian, and one of the most learned and eloquent divines in the country. The brutality of the officer arresting him is in keeping with the character of the charge. Mr. Kenny was arrested at his house, after sunset, and notwithstanding his age, and his protest against the brutality, was compelled to ride ten miles to Gallatin in the dark.—He was released next morning on bail, to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court for this crime.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Rev. J. H. Luther, editor of the Missouri Baptist Journal, was this (Thursday) morning visited by the Sheriff of Marion county, and required to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, to appear before the Judge of the Circuit on the fourth Monday in July, to answer the charge of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ without a reordination at the hands of the Commissioner of the state Church, resident in the county aforesaid.—Since writing the above, we learn that Rev. H. A. Bourland, of the Methodist church, and Rev. James S. Green, Baptist, have been waited upon by the Sheriff, and both required to give similar bond.—When such menate the victims of such Grand Juries, and at the mercy of such officials, what may we hope for the future?—*Palmyra Spectator.*

Pauperism and Crime North and South

An interesting subject for the attention of the philanthropist is presented by a comparison of the amount of pauperism and crime which formerly existed respectively in the States under the free and slave systems. A careful writer has made thorough examination of the statistics as exhibited by the census of 1860, and gives the following as the results of his investigations:

It appears from the census of 1860 that the nineteen Northern or Free States, with a population of 18,927,763, had, within that year, 140,238 native and 156,251 foreign paupers, and 29,686 native and 62,759 foreign criminals who were convicted.

The fifteen Southern States, including Delaware and Maryland, during the same time, with a population of 12,240,693, had 18,518 native and 4,546 foreign paupers, and 3,677 native and 3,477 foreign convicted criminals.

From these tables it appears that the amount of pauperism in the Northern States, during the twelve months which they include, was 1.57 per cent. of the population of these States—0.73 per cent. of the paupers being native born and 8.83 of foreign birth.

The amount of pauperism in the Southern States during the same period is found to have been 0.19 per cent. of the population of that section of the country, of which 0.14 per cent. was supplied by native born paupers and 0.04 per cent. by those of foreign birth.

The criminal statistics show that, within the year, the number of persons convicted in the Northern States was 0.48 per cent. of their population, of which 0.15 per cent. were native Americans and 0.33 per cent. foreigners.

The convictions in the Southern States at the same time, were 0.06 per cent. of their population, a fraction more than half being native born, and a fraction less than half being of foreign birth.

Thus the ratio of pauperism and crime in the North were, in 1860, "each eight times greater than they were in the South" Massachusetts, and we here invoke the attention of philanthropists, in the year 1860, with a population of 1,231,066, had 18,010 native and 33,870 foreign paupers, and 4,410 native and 8,292 foreign convicted criminals. Virginia, during the same year, with a population of 1,594,318, (400,000 of whom were slaves) had 5,808 native and 219 foreign paupers, and 192 native and 416 foreign convicted criminals.

From these facts it appears that in Massachusetts, that boasts of her superior education, advancement and civilization, one person in every twenty three of her population was returned as a pauper. In Virginia, on the other hand, only one in every two hundred and sixty-four of her population was a pauper. Again in the moral State of Massachusetts one in every ninety-seven of her population was a convicted criminal, while in Virginia, only one in two thousand six hundred and twenty-two of population was convicted of crime. These facts ought to arouse the public mind to an investigation of the causes which lead to such great differences. It may well be doubted with such a record looking us in the face, whether Massachusetts has made that progress in civilization that she boasts so much about. If her advancement produces the astonishing results exhibited by these figures, then it may be pertinent to inquire wherein her progress has been productive of good.

To what extent pauperism and crime have been increased in the South, since the abolition of slavery, we have no figures by which to tell; but it has been enormous, judging from the accounts that are published in the daily and weekly papers, the increase must exceed at least ten hundred thousand fold. A gentleman from Mississippi, not long since, told us that child murder, among the negroes in that vicinity where he lives, is now an every day occurrence;—that the negroes strangle, drown, or get rid of them in some other way, just as they are born; that hundreds of them had been found in his town and the neighboring country, in pond-holes, cisterns, running streams, and other places of concealment; and in the State at large, he has no doubt they could be counted by thousands. As to pauperism, we know all that the great mass, both of whites and blacks, in that section, have been reduced to the lowest depths of poverty and want. In the appeals that were made to us last winter, in the pulpits and in the papers of this State, we were told that not less than 75,000 negroes would die during the cold season from sickness, destitution, want and starvation. To relieve the millions who had been reduced to poverty and distress by the abolition policy of "crushing out" the long established system of labor at the South, was the design of the fifteen millions drawn from the public treasury, by the "negro bureau"—but that sum, administered as it was, proved inadequate to the purpose, and the poor blacks, dragged away from their comfortable homes, and left to provide for themselves, have died off by thousands, destitution, sickness and starvation, amid the pleasures, and happiness, and blessings of freedom, thrust upon them by Greeley, Garrison, Phillips, Thad Stevens, Sumner & Co.

The cause of the increase of crime and pauperism at the South is thus accounted for, but the extent of that increase, though known to be very great, cannot, for the want of statistics, be now definitely stated. Congress has undertaken to provide a remedy for the great increase of poverty and crime at the South. But what is to be done for the vast amount at the North? If these "figures do not lie," it is a most lamentable exhibition of the boasted civilization of the country, and deserves the attention of the people. Until we, at the North can bring down our statistics to something like those of the South, when under the "Slave Power," it will become us to quarrel with their institutions, or arraign them before the bar of public opinion for a want of Christian principle or the refinements of civilization. Should Wendell Phillips be elected to the next congress, we trust he will allow the negro to sleep awhile, and a time turn his attention to the amelioration of the condition of the paupers of Massachusetts and the North. And when the social system has been improved so as to materially reduce the amount of our pauperism, he can then find employment for his faculties in devising measures to correct that fearful state of things which produces on criminal in every ninety-seven of our people. After he has completed these labors he may again return to his first love, and give his attention to the ills of the South.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.—The Southern Side of the Story.

The following extract is from E. A. Pollard's last work, entitled, The Lost Cause:

But the history of the extraordinary efforts of the Confederate authorities to relieve the suffering of Andersonville, through some presumption of exchanges, does not end with the proposition referred to as made by Commissioner Ould, to exchange man for man, and leave the surplus at the disposition of the enemy. It was followed by another more liberal and extraordinary proposition. Acting under the direct instruction of the Secretary of War, and seeing plainly that there was no hope of any general or extended partial system of exchange, Commissioner Ould, in August, 1863, offered to the Federal agent of exchange, Gen. Mulford, to deliver to him all the sick and wounded Federal prisoners we had without insisting upon the delivery of any equivalent number of our prisoners in return. He also informed Gen. Mulford of the terrible mortality among the Federal prisoners, urging him to be swift in sending transportation to the mouth of the Savannah river for the purpose of taking them away. The offer of Commissioner Ould included all the sick and wounded at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons.

He further informed General Mulford, in order to make the Government safe in sending transportation, that if the sick and wounded did not amount to ten or fifteen thousand men, the Confederate authorities would make up that number in well men.—The offer, it will be recollected, was made early in August 1864. Gen. Mulford informed Commissioner Ould that it was directly communicated to his Government, yet no timely advantage was ever taken of it.

This interesting and important fact is for the first time authoritatively published in these pages. It contains volumes of significance. The question occurs who was responsible for the sufferings of the sick and wounded prisoners at Andersonville, from August to December, 1864? The world will ask with amazement if it was possible that thousands of prisoners were left to die in inadequate places of confinement merely to make a case against the South—merely for romance. The single fact gives the clue to the whole story of deceptions and inhuman cruelty of the authorities at Washington with reference to their prisoners of war—the key to a chapter of horrors that even the hardy hand of history shakes to unlock.

The Tribune Confesses.

The Tribune at last is constrained to confess the attempt to connect Jeff. Davis with the assassination of Lincoln, by means of perjured witnesses, is a failure. The confession takes this form:

"Judge Advocate General Holt has published through the Chronicle (Washington) and in pamphlet, a 'Vindication of Judge Advocate General Holt from the Foul Slanders of Traitors, Confessors Perjurors and Suborners, acting in the interest of Jefferson Davis.' In so far as it confines itself to its proper work, we deem this Vindication complete. Gen. Holt was duped by the arch villain who called himself Sanford Conover, as others had been before him. Deceived by Conover's lies, he gave that scoundrel credence and money which might have been better bestowed. Conover, thus supported, suborned other villains to commit perjuries confirmatory of his own—all of them received and accredited in perfect good faith by Judge Holt;—but, when the House Committee proceeded to investigate them, some of the second-hand rascals recanted and confessed their perjury; whereupon Conover, though he stoutly reiterated and stood by his original imposture, soon took occasion to vanish, and has since remained invisible. Of course, his whole fabric of villainy falls to the ground."

The Position in which Judge Advocate Holt and the Tribune are placed, by these admissions, is one not calculated to elevate either in public esteem.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Philadelphia Convention.

The New Orleans Times has been permitted to print the following from a private letter of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Georgia, August 27, 1866:

"I have, as you doubtless have seen from the papers, been to Philadelphia. I have just returned. I had a tedious and fatiguing trip to and from Philadelphia. I was quite out of health all the time, and a great sufferer part of it. I took no active part in the Convention. I was not able to do so. I went there from nothing but a sense of duty, for the restoration of union, harmony, and prosperity, under the Constitution. This was as well accomplished by my presence as it could have been in any other way. I hope good will come from the proceedings of that assemblage. God, in his mercy and wisdom, however, only knows what is to be the future of this country. The destiny of States, as well as individuals, is in his hands. All that we poor mortals can do is to discharge our duty, as well as we can, from the lights before us, and then bow submissively to His will."

The Richest Man in the World.

The man who holds the enviable position of being the richest man in the world is the Viceroy of Egypt. He possesses immense estates in the most fertile country on the globe, the value of their annual product being reckoned at tens of millions of dollars. He has palaces, stores, factories, and such facilities for the management of his property and his own aggrandizement as are only limited by the extent of the country he governs.

Fred. Douglass is stopping with Anna Dickinson, on Locust street, above Seventeenth. It appears that the conduct of gentle Anna, in saluting the burly negro in going from or returning to her house, has excited a great deal of scandal, and the residents in that neighborhood, so intense is the excitement, watch regularly for his going forth and return, in order to witness the dove-like operation. Every one to their taste, as the old woman said, &c.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Mrs. Jefferson Davis writes to a friend in Charleston, S. C.: "Mr. Davis is slowly, but surely wasting away, and I look forward to his Maker's release if man does not soon afford him one. It is very kind of you to ask what he wants; but beyond cigars and a little Madeira or sherry wine he seems to desire nothing."

Camp Meeting near Sea-Side Park, SERMON BY PROF. JULIUS HANNIBAL.

DEAR BREthren AND SISTERS:—De words of my text may be found somewhere in the 12th and 20th Chapt. of Macobus, which I cannot peractly recommender, but dey read something like dis:

Man was born of woman, of a few days and full of de debil; come forth like a hoppergrass, cut him down like sparrowgrass.

Bredren, how solemn and impose am de words of my text—because dey give us positive information dat de colored folks, as well de white folks, was born of woman too. Dat we hab but a short time to eaper around dis hemselfe am a bible fact, case you see de darkey drapping off eber litle while, some de dem afore they get to be yearlings.

Bredren, I would like to make dis sermon stretch like de Atlantic Cable, clean across de big pond, so dat de colored folks on de oder side may hear em. (Miss Cindrella Dewdrop, I wish you to let dat professor be, and not be keepin so much tangle up in his perfeckions.) Yes, Bredren, I would like to hab de whole surrounding dis hemselfe, here dis darkey's fiscal voice. I feel just like making everybody on de top ob de ground, bounce like a alligator on hot coals. I is biling ober wid religion. I feel jus as if I could bus de big gun down in de park, if I was chucked inside of it. I feel something crawling all over me like a black snake nine feet long. What do you suppose him am? I think it must be religion come in dis camp. He cum to me fus so I can gib you notice. O, how pettiekler I do feel, as if my trowsers am full of de electric machines.

Bredren, dis am a solemn matter for us to gratulate ourselves upon: we must take de big iron bars and pry, and see if we can't peep into de future, and see where we is going foteh up. If we lar on de rock of ages, den we is all right—but if we go off in a tangem, den we will be scattered about like a flock of bees what hab lost der shepherd. How important it am for you and all darkeys, to listen with those big ears of yours, to de grand demonstrations which this preacher am throwing about you like big hoops around de ladies.

Bredren, we will now sing a litle. I will read de words and you chime in and sing after me—

Now Adam he did climb de tree,
His Lord and Master for to see; (Sing.)
De limb did break close to de stump,
And he came down cahunk, cahunk,
(Sing.)

Bredren, we will now take up a collection. I want you to put in de box all de stamps you can spare—rummage about your clothing, and rake out wid a free will every five cent stamp and chuck em in.—The big book says, what you gib to de poor, you lend em to de Lord, and he will pay you back wid interest, ten times over. So you see if you put in ten cents, bumbo you get a dollar back. It am berry curious dat money grows so fat in de Lord's hands. So mote it be.

Jackson and Johnson.

The Philadelphia Age, under the head of "Strange Coincidences," furnishes the following facts in the lives of the two Tennessee Presidents:

Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina, emigrated to Tennessee, and was elected President of the United States.—During his administration the opposition were wonderfully exercised because he dared to remove men from office who opposed the Government. Andrew Johnson was also born in North Carolina, emigrated to Tennessee, and is now President of the United States. The opposition are just now wonderfully exercised about his removing men from office who are now opposed to the Government.

Philadelphia was the only great city in the Union whose municipal authorities refused to extend hospitalities to General Jackson on his visit to the West, and Philadelphia is the first city whose municipal authorities refused to extend hospitalities to Andrew Johnson on his visit to the West. But the people of Philadelphia turned out en masse to welcome Andrew Jackson, and by a decided vote at the polls sternly rebuked the municipal authorities for their contemptible meanness. The people of Philadelphia also turned out en masse to welcome Andrew Johnson, and will administer a rebuke to the present municipal authorities at the ballot-box. Strange coincidences sometimes happen in this wicked world of ours."

Another strange coincidence consists in the names of the two Presidents. By substituting Jack, the nickname of John, for the latter in the name of our present President, their two names would be the same.—*Andrew Jackson.*

The Richest Man in the World.—The man who holds the enviable position of being the richest man in the world is the Viceroy of Egypt. He possesses immense estates in the most fertile country on the globe, the value of their annual product being reckoned at tens of millions of dollars. He has palaces, stores, factories, and such facilities for the management of his property and his own aggrandizement as are only limited by the extent of the country he governs.

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Married.

BRIGGS—HATFIELD—In Northmoreland, the 5th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Lane, George Briggs, of Philadelphia, and Lizzie S., daughter of Mr. D. T. Hatfield.

HULBERT—AMES—At the house of the bride's father on the morning of the 7th inst. by Rev. T. E. Phillips, Mr. Oscar P. Hulbert of North Branch to Miss J. C. Ames, of Forkston, Pa.

Died.

KINTNER—In Tunkhanock Township, the 1st inst., Mr. Conrad Kintner, aged 58 years 4 months and 1 day.

LA'EST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

(OR DOUBLE SPRING SKIRT.)
The Wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a Skirt or Mantle Dress, an invaluable quality in a Skirt, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt for a young lady, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when these or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered: preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic Skirt, the great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

To enjoy the following unestimable advantage in Crinolines, viz: supreme quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, Flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure and get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against IMITATION be particular to NOTICE the distinguishing "DUPLIX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus revealing the double (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other Skirt.

For Sale in all Stores where First Class Skirts are sold throughout the State and elsewhere. Manufactured by the Sole Owners of the Patent, WESTS BRADLEY & CAREY, 97 Chambers & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y.

Statement of the Wyoming National Bank of Tunkhanock, Monday Morning Oct. 1st 1866.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts, \$67,731.69	Capital Stock, \$100,000.00
Government Securities, 122,900.00	Circulation, 90,000.00
Expenses, including Premiums Paid, 9,804.54	Deposits, 59,460.08
Cash Items, 4,064.07	Profit and Loss, 3,135.32
Legal Tender Notes and Fractional Currency, 27,305.29	Surplus, 2,000.00
State Currency, 1,833.00	Due National Banks, 306.43
National do, 1,885.00	
Due from National Banks, 24,879.84	
	\$254,904.43

SAM'L STARK, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed this 2nd day of October 1866, before me, F. C. ROSS, Notary Public.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Wyoming Co., to put to public sale the premises hereinafter described, on Thursday the 4th day of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain farm or lot of land with the appurtenances, situate in Mesheppen township in said County, and bounded on the North by the estate of Felix and Jacob Arust—East by land of James Jennings—South by land of Andrew Bush and Jacob Decker and West by land of Robert Clayton and George Arust; Containing about one hundred and seven acres, more or less—the estate of Jacob Flummerfelt, in said county.

WANTED. \$27.60 per day.

AGENTS wanted, ladies and gentlemen, in every County in the United States, to sell the Ink Powders of the American Ink Company. The powder sells for forty cents per package, and will make ink enough to fill fifty bottles of the size usually retailed at ten cents per bottle. A smart agent can sell a gross of a day, and clear \$27.60. The ink can be made from the powder in three minutes in common kitchen water. It is a perfect black ink, the best in the world. It flows easily, does not corrode the pen, a particle, never gums up, is not injured by freezing, and its color will last for ever. Every family in America will buy it, as a postage will that a family for years, and ink can be made in small quantities as wanted. With each gross we send a thousand circulars, with testimonials from clergymen, lawyers, teachers, merchants, commercial colleges, editors, &c., and the agent's name on the bills. Only one person will be made agent for a county. The first one sending \$30 for a gross of the powder will receive it by return express, together with one thousand circulars and the right to sell in the county he designates. If others send for the same county, the money will be returned to them free of expense. To make sure, one had better designate several counties either of which he or she will take. Send for sample list and circulars if you dare run the risk of waiting, or send the money for a gross. Letters addressed to the Mayor, Postmaster, cashiers of the banks, or the express agents of this city, will show that the business is honorably and equitably conducted. An Ink Powder will be sent by mail to any address, free of charge, on receipt of forty cents.

Address, writing your name, town, county and State distinctly.

AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Manchester, N.H.
THOMAS W. LANE,
Clerk for the Company and Special Agent.

DRY GOODS! HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES! GROCERIES!

For Sale at

F. L. SITSER & CO'S
On Bridge street
nearly opposite
Wheelock's old stand

W. M. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stark's Brick Block Toga St., Tunkhanock, Pa.